# THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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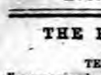

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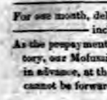

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By order, &c.,
J. W. HILL,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

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Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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Byculla Club.

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S. DE MONTE.

Bombay, 10th July 1862.

### NOTICE.

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Poona, 9th July 1862.

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13 Two Quick Steps; Aunt Sally, and Lula is our darling pride.
14 Parlies Quick Step (Alhambra Dutch Dance), and Champagne Galop.
15 Two Quick Steps: Beautiful Star, and Willie we have missed you.
16 Two Sacred Quick Steps: I. from the "Creation;" 2. from the "Messiah."
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18 Two Steps on Verdi's Operas: "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Il Trovatore."
19 Two Sacred Quick Steps: Mozart's Gloria Patria, and Sound the Loud Timbrel.
20 Two Glees as Quick Steps: the Village Choristers, and Here in Cool Grot.
21 Three Sacred Marches: See the Conq'ring Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus."
22 Three Quick Steps: Gin I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
23 Four Quick Steps: Hearts of Oak, Tight little Island, Down among the Dead Men, and the Forester's Song.
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WINES, at the following prices for cash.

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| Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry.. | Rs. 22 |
| George Duncan & Co. do. do. ... „ | 20 |
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Bombay, 26th June 1862.

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Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret | No. 2 at Rs. | | 26 p dz. | |
| Ditto | Pints | „ | „ | 14 „ |
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| Ditto | Pints | „ | „ | 11 „ |
| Ditto | | „ No. 4 | „ | 16 „ |

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## COMMERCIAL.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

*Friday, 11th July* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

Rates may be quoted to 2 annas higher since arrival o the English Mail.

| On what Place | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London (Credits) | 6 months' sight | 2s. 05/16 d. to 4d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 07/16 d. to 09/16 d. |
| Do. Bank Rates | Do. do. | 2s. 0¼d. |
| Calcutta | Sight | ½ Prem. |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | Par. |
| China | 60 do. do. | Rs. 220 per $100. |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ p. cent. | 73½ with divd. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 2½ do. | 44 do. |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 7 do. | 90 do. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 103 per cent. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 3 do. | 12 do. |
| Mercantile Bank | 250 | 5 do. | 30 do. |
| Central Bank of W. India | 150 | 2½ do. | 2 Prem. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares | 218.3.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 8 Dis. |
| Do. New Shares | 87.4.4 | 2½ do. | Rs. 12 do. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nomi. [sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Company | 4,000 | 250 p. sh. | Rs. 200 Dis. p. |
| Apollo Press Company | 11,000 | 1,650 p. sh. | Rs. 21,400 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Company | 2,709 | 13 do. | Rs. 5,750 do. |
| Colaba Land Company | 10,000 | 100 p. sh. | Rs. 14,000 do. |
| Elphinstone Land Company | 5,100 | 200 p. sh. | Rs. 2,400 do. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company | 500 | 32 do. | Rs. 375 dis. |
| Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 do. | Rs. 500 dis. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company | 2,500 | [p. Ann. 450 p. sh. | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Do. New Shares | 625 | ..... | Rs. 50 dis. |
| Do. New Shares | 625 | ..... | Rs. 40 do. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company | 1500 | ..... | Rs. 325 dis. |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 325 do. |
| Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 180 do. |
| Thoorlis Mill Company | 4,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Bombay United Spinning Company | 4,500 | ..... | do. |

### FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) ready | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d. |
| ,, (Seeds) | £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. |
| To London (Cotton) ready | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| ,, (Seeds) | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| To Hull | £2 0s. 0d. |
| To China | No offers. |
| To Clyde | Do. |

### PRICES CURRENT (July 10th, 1862.)

| COTTON at Colaba: | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| New Broach, ready | Rs. 278 to 280 |
| New Surat | ,, 282 to 285 |
| New Dhollera, and Bhownagger | ,, 285 to 290 |
| New Oomrawuttee | ,, 260 to 265 |
| New Compta | ,, 264 to 265 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | ,, 360 to 362 |
| New Barsee, and Noggur | ,, 255 to 257 |
| New Veraval | ,, 260 to 262 |
| Khandeish | ,, 255 to 257 |
| New Peratoosee | ,, 265 to 270 |
| New Accote | ,, 285 to 287 |
| New Mangalore | ,, 268 to 270 |

### BULLION.

LONDON, *13th June* 1862.

During the past week our Market has been moderately active: prices have undergone no material alteration.

The Imports include the "Niagara," from Boston, with £11,500; the "Water Nymph," from Melbourne, with £192,500; the "Latona," from Melbourne, with £30,000; the "Armenian," from the West Coast of Africa, with £12,000: the "City of Baltimore," from New York, with £85,000; the "Atrato," from the West Indies, with £215,000; and the "Borussia," from New York, with £28,000.

The Exports comprise the "Magdalena," to the Brazils, with £125,000; and the "Mooltan," to Bombay, with £10,000 Gold, and £1,500 Silver.

The amount of Bar Gold taken from the Bank is £25,000. 525,000 Sovereigns have also been taken, of which £400,000 on account of the Turkish Loan. A large amount of Russian Half Imperials have also been taken; but against this a similar amount of Bar Gold has been sent in.

Bar Silver is in very limited demand; a portion of that by the "La Plata," has been sold at 5s. 1½d. but a good deal still remains unsold, and is now offered at a slight reduction in price. There was no demand, for the Bombay steamer of the 12th.

Mexican Dollars are in good demand, and those by the "La Plata," are expected to realize at least 61½d.; this may be considered a very good price, considering the large quantity on the market.

Indian Government Securities are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per Cents. | 91½ to 92½ |
| 5 ,, | 103 to 103½ |
| 5½ ,, | 108½ to 109½ |

We quote Exchange on India:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight | | 1/11½ to 2 |
| Calcutta | ,, | 1/11½ to ¾ |
| Madras | ,, | 1/11½ |

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Dover Castle" | with | £ 184,500 |
| "Suffolk" | ,, | £ 142,000 |
| "Formosa" | ,, | £ 52,000 |
| "Marco Polo" | ,, | £ 43,500 |
| "Sussex" | ,, | £ 112,000 |
| "Agincourt" | ,, | £ 125,000 |

| GOLD. | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold | 77/9 |
| Do. refinable | 77/11 |
| American Gold Coin | 76/2½ |
| French do. | — |
| S. Amer. Doubloons | 74/—74/6 |
| Spanish do. | 76/6—77/ |
| Brazilian New Gold Coin | 77/6 |
| SILVER. | |
| Fine or Cake Silver | 5/0½ |
| Bar Silver | 5/1½ |
| Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb | 5/1½ |
| Five Franc Pieces | — |
| Mexican Dollars | — |
| Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus | 5/9 |
| Do. do. Ferdinand | 5/11½—6 |
| Bristols | |

## BANKS.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| Ditto at 4 | ditto | 1s. 1½d. | do. |
| Ditto at 3 | ditto | 1s. 1½d. | do. |
| Ditto at 2 | ditto | 1s. 1½d. | do. |
| Ditto at 1 | ditto | 1s. 1½d. | do. |
| Ditto sight | ditto | 1s. 1½d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Office*—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£644,000.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England / The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies* at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

## SHIPPING.

### BOMBAY.

#### Arrivals.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | Norwood | Finlay | Liverpool 2 March |
| 10 | Veritas | Carrey | London 14 March. |

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Norwood*, from Liverpool—On the 21st May in Lat. 35-55 S., Long. 2-38 W., spoke the ship *Veritas*, in Company, bound to Bombay, out 70 days.

#### Departures.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 10 | Monica | Will | Liverpool. |
| | Ajmer | Asplet | Liverpool. |
| | Norna (s) | Bain | China, &c. |
| | Governor Higginson (s) | Greig | Kurrachee. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Veritas*, from London.—Lieut. Adam, 22nd Regt. N. I. and Lady; Staff Assistant Surgeon and Lady Carrey.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P. & O. C.'s steamer *Norna*, to China, &c. *For Galle.*—Mr. Hamilton. *For Calcutta.*—Lieut. Philbrick and servant. *For Melbourne.*—Mr. A. Rosenthal. *For Sydney.*—Mr. Fayrer.

Per steamer *Governor Hingginson*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Tweedie; Captain Conybeare; Mr. Bell; Lieut. H. C. Seton; Mr. J. Trail; Ensign A. Gordon; Mr. J. Brand; Mr. C. Beard; Mr. P. Lister; Mr. Pechiefer; Mr. King and twenty-one deck.

#### Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Bucton Castle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Seringapatam*, for Madras.
Ship *Zouave*, for Liverpool.

### IMPORT MANIFESTS.

*From Aden & Suez.*

Steamer *Malta.*—48 boxes Treasures, 1 box Pearls, 350 packages Parcels, 109 packages Stores, 14 packages Merchandise, 3 numbers Old Iron Pieces, 1 case Glass Beads, 8 bundles Ivory.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 10th JULY 1862.

*For London.*

*Istamboul.*—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Vasunjee Dewchund; 13 cases Hecrabole, 30½ cwt., Jewraz Luckmidass.

*Victory.*—215 barrels Linseed Cakes, 363 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Rogers and Co.; 29 bbls. Cocoanuts Oil, 118 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., Maneck Pandoorung; 50 packages Coffee, 84½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*John Lynn.*—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pestonjee Byramjee Cola.

*Bucton Castle.*—1,000 bags Sursee Seed, 1,500 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co.

*Royal Saxon.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Jeatha Chuttoorbhoz.

*Alma.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlugur; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Wagjee Natha; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Ludha Khutow; 80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Canjee Hemraz: 55 bales Cotton, 192 cwt., Purseotum Nanjee.

*Levant.*—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

*Golconda.*—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 700 Bundles Galls, 350 cwt., Khimjee Narain; 305 bales Cotton, 1,067½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 105 cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubib; 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 39 bales Cotton, 136½ cwt., Canoo Toolsidass; 136 bales Cotton, 476 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 190 bales Cotton, 665 cwt., Sedick Hajee Woosman.

*Floating Light.*—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Gunoo Venayeck; 104 bales Cotton, 364 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Vulubjee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., 10 bales Wool, 30 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Kessowjee Sescurn and Co.

*Bates Family.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee: 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tribhowandass Jugjeevundass: 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

*Euphrates.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.

*Joshua.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

*Bucton Castle.*—179 bags Saltpetre, 244 cwt. 9 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

*Zouave.*—110 bales Cotton, 330 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

*For New York.*

*Crown Point.*—1,000 packages Linseed, 500 cwt., James Reynell.

*For Marseilles*

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box Pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

*For Southampton.*

Steamer *Salsette.*—5 cases C. Shawls, 79 pieces, Nundram Rampurtad.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy: 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdens and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomeedchund Hokumchund; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sambermull Subhagchund; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Choonilall Dulcharam; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdens and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomeedchund Hokumchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kesreesing Mohunlall; 8 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sawjee Nensey and Co.; 1 box Sundries, Dadabhoy Manockjee; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 49 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jayasingbhoy Huttayaing; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., Culliandass Joota.

*Preston.*—30 chests Country Soap, 64 cwt., Allarakia Nubhoo; 1 loose Sandal wood, 350 cwt., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 1,000 bags Rice, 2,000 ms., Fazul Mohmed Essa and Co.

*For Singapore.*

*Preston.*—4 bales E. Piece Goods, 162 corgas, Ramdass Herachund; 39 rolls Coir Matting, F. Chambers.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Silver Dollars, 1,729 nos. Hajee Esmail Hubib.

*For Calcutta.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Falso Pearls, Golom Hosen Abdool Cader; 2 cases E. Silk Satin, A. H. Huschke and Co.; 2 cases E. Chints, 120 pieces, Hurkissondass Sittaram.

*For Madras.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

*Farringtonian.*—3 boxes Sundries, Finlay, Scott and Co.

## MILITARY.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Sandwith, Lieut. W. F., 3rd Bombay European Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.
Gordon, Ensign A., 98th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hedley, Captain E., 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 10.

Tweedie, Lieut. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Umballa.
Burn, Assistant Surgeon, A. M. and M. D., 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Kirkee.
Dunsterville, Major, Staff, on leave, to Kirkee.
Leward, Assistant Surgeon G. E., 13th Regt. N. I., to join, to Neemuch.
Hamilton, Deputy J. General, J. J., M. D., on leave, to Poona.
Sandwith, Lieut. W. F., 3rd Bombay European Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Seton, Lieut. H. C., Royal Artillery, to join, to Hyderabad.
Hedley, Captain E., 6th Dragoons, to Poona.
Conybeare, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Gordon, Ensign A., 98th Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.

### GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 10th July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The assembly of the European General Court Martial warned in yesterday's Garrison Orders is postponed until the same hour on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Major Sandwith, Deputy Judge Advocate General P.D.A., will attend the Court instead of Major Thacker, 21st Regt. N. I., whose services will not be required.

2. Gunner Edward Tooke, 6th Company 21st Battalion Royal Artillery (a time-expired man) arrived yesterday from Aden, is attached for the day to the 23rd Regiment, and will be sent to join the General Depot, Poona, by the afternoon train to-morrow.

3. Thomas Jones, a confessed Deserter, from the 18th Royals, is attached to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, and will be placed in the Guard room of that Corps, until instructions are received from Army Head Quarters regarding his disposal.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1862.

No. 407.—The undermentioned Officers of the Corps of Engineers, attached to the Sappers and Miners, have qualified, and are available for employment, in the Public Works Department:—

Lieut. E. O. Seton, Lieut. E. D'O. Twemlow, Lieut. J. D. Cruickshank, and Lieut. C. A. M. Skinner.

No. 408.—The following extract, paragraphs 2 to 5 of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 68, dated 23rd May, is published:—

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Major J. L. Evans, Captain H. L. Robinson, Captain J. Miles, and Captain G. S. Morris, six months.
Lieut. C. F. Keays, five months.
Lieuts. F. J. Stubbs; W. H. Mackenzie; L. Russell; J. Vibart; A. M. Shewell; F. Newall; J. P. Forbes; G. S. Hawthorn, and Surgeon Major W. H. Bradley, six months.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Captain H. Maclean, 31st N. I., from the 28th Feb. 1862.
Second Captain F. J. Lloyd, Artillery, from the 10th July 1862.
Inspector General of Hospitals B. P. Rooke, M.D., from the 5th April 1862.

4. The undermentioned Officers have also been permitted to retire from the Service, viz.:—

Lieut. T. Hefferman, Veterinary Establishment.
Ensign W. C. Williams, Invalid Establishment.

5. Assistant Surgeon A. L. Williams has been permitted to resign the Service.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1862.

No. 409.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment, as Cadet of Engineers on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 27th June 1862.

*Engineers.*

No. 31 Mr. George Macdonald Cruickshank.
Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

No. 410.—Lieut. Colonel T. Stock is confirmed in the appointment of the Adjutant General of the Army, to have effect from the date of Major General Green's promotion, 18th of December 1860.

No. 411.—Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, of Her Majesty's Bombay Artillery, is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor, from the 2nd instant until further orders.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th July 1862.

Assistant Surgeon T. Clark, 33rd Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the Sanitarium at Poorundhur, vice W. H. Brice, 28th Foot, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Jemadar Lela Pursad Missur to be Native Adjutant to the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., from the 3rd July 1862, vice Govind Chowan, deceased.

Under the authority of Government the discharge granted in G. O. C. of the 12th April 1862 to Sergeant Orr, of the Governor's Band, is cancelled, and the purchase-money deposited will be refunded.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

2*nd Regt. L. C.*—Captain W. LeGeyt from 10th July to 7th October, on private affairs under the Old Furlough Regulations.

## NAVAL.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1862.

No. 103.—Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence for one month, from 30th June, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1862.

No. 104.—Mr. J. C. Ibbs, Purser and Accountant to the Dockyard, returned to duty on the 27th ultimo, with the permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, and has been directed to resume his appointment from that date.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1862.

No. 108.—Under a res lution of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, the names of Mr. W. C. Beaumont, and Mr. I. N. Fotheringham, Captain's Clerks, and of Mr. J. E. Symons, Midshipman, are struck out of the list of Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, from the 31st May 1862.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th July 1862.

Mr. E. S. Litchfied, Purser, having returned to duty by the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, on the 9th instant, was directed to resume his appointment as chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's office from that date.

Mr. Johnstone, Purser, having been relieved from the appointment of acting chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander-in-Chief's office, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumerary, for employment in the Commander-in-Chief's Office on special duty from the 9th instant.

Mr. William Audeen, 2nd Class N. I. Engineer, Supernumerary, attached to the *Ajdaha*, is allowed sixty days leave to proceed to the Deccan, commencing from this day.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to assemble on board the *Feroze*, to-morrow at 11 A. M., for the purpose of examining Mr. R. C. Nicholetts, Midshipman, touching his qualifications as Lieut. on board any of H. M.'s Vessels of the Indian Navy.

Commander Trovson, Commander Worsley and Lieut. Chitty.

Mr. G. Ingle, Purser, of the *Dalhousie*, is allowed ten days privilege leave, commencing from the 12th instant.

## CIVIL.

*(From the Bombay Government Gazette, July 10.)*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Albert Eugen Denso as Consul at Kurrachee for the Netherlands.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Sewell White, Barrister-at-Law, having returned from leave, the Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has appointed him Clerk of the Crown, &c., from the 1st instant.

Mr. F. P. Arbuthnot, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colabs, and Mr. J. Moriarty, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Broach, exercising the powers of a Magistrate in those Divisions of the Districts of Surat and Tannah, are empowered to hear appeals, under Section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, from officers holding powers less than those of a Magistrate in their respective Divisions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Ball, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, North Canara, has been allowed leave of absence for 21 days, viz. from the 1st to 21st May 1862, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules in continuation of his sick leave for three months.

Mr. J. Elphiston, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, passed an examination in the Canarese language on the 20th June 1862.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Mead to be Acting Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, vice Hunter.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Moore, M. D., to be Acting Assistant Surgeon European General Hospital, Bombay.

Lieut. E. J. R. B. Bozzier, of the *Ajdaha*, assumed charge of the duties of Inspector of Contract Mail Steamers at this Port, from the 23rd June 1862, vice Lieut. Pengelley transferred to the *Dalhousie*.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend C. T. Wilson, Chaplain of Colaba, having returned to his duty, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

The Reverend W. Maule is appointed Acting Chaplain of the Harbour.

The Reverend H. H. Pace, Acting Chaplain at Kirkee, to visit Sholapoor twice in each month, remaining for a Sunday at each visit until further orders.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of a Committee appointed under the provisions of Section 100 Act I. of 1859 to investigate the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship "Beechworth," while proceeding out of Bombay Harbour on the 13th of May last, in charge of Mr. Pilot Comey, is published for general information.

Although great blame is due to Mr. Comey in his attempting to take the vessel out at night, and in his keeping her under weigh after dark contrary to the printed Instructions for Pilots, yet the Governor in Council is inclined to attribute the accident, which led to the loss of the vessel, to error of judgment on the part of Mr. Comey, and taking into consideration the recommendation of the Court, and the good character borne by Mr. Comey for skill and attention to his duty, His Excellency in Council thinks that it will be sufficient to direct that he be suspended from pay and employment for a period of six months.

*Report.*

After a careful investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship "Beechworth" on the Caranja Shoal, while working out of the Harbour on the night of the 12th instant, under the Pilotage charge of Mr. W. Comey, Acting 2nd Class Pilot, the Court are of opinion—

That the same was caused by the wilful disobedience of the 8th paragraph of the Pilots' printed Instructions, by Mr. Comey keeping that vessel under weigh after dark, and when the leading marks could no longer be seen.

In addition to the above very grave offence on the part of Mr. Pilot Comey, he was also guilty of great error in judgment in the following instances:—

1*st.* That notwithstanding it is shown by the evidence that the hand lead was kept going, and that in other respects Mr. Comey appears to have been attentive to his duties as Pilot, he stood much further over to the Eastward than he was justified in doing by the Soundings.

2*nd.* That finding the vessel would not "stay," and was shooling water rapidly, and taking into consideration the state of the weather and the time of tide, Mr. Comey erred in judgment in not letting go the anchor the instant the ship came head to wind instead of filling on the vessel and making a second attempt to "stay." During this interval, the vessel was being carried into greater danger by the wind and tide.

3*rd.* Considering the state of the weather, time of tide, and depth of water, it was a great error in judgment on the part of Mr. Comey to veer to so long a scope as 45 fathoms of chain.

4*th.* Further it was a great error in judgment on the part of Mr. Pilot Comey in not taking more prompt measures to weigh or slip the cable and anchor, immediately the tide turned, for it appears that the vessel grounded by the falling of the tide when only a few fathoms of the chain were hove in.

In conclusion, the Court would respectfully beg to call the attention of Government to the good character borne by Mr. Pilot Comey prior to this unfortunate transaction, and to the testimonials he has begged may be forwarded with these proceedings.

It is probable had the vessel not missed stays, or had the anchor been more promptly weighed or slipped, the vessel would have got safe to sea.

(Signed) W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.
(Signed) W. C. BARKER,
Retired Captain H. M.'s I. N.,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port."

W. L. MEREWETHER, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### KATTYWAR.

MY DEAR SIR,—As you have been so good as to publish my former letter, I am tempted again to trespass on you and ask you for another corner; and I will in this shew up to you what appears to me an enormous waste of money in the establishment of this Kattywar Agency.

In the first place I must tell you that to the Agency are attached one hundred Arabs, costing Government somewhere about a thousand Rupees monthly; and I should really like to know what they are for. If it is said that they are required for the Jail, then I should like to know how it is that the Regiment at Rajcote is obliged to furnish a daily guard of no small strength. If the Arabs cannot do the trifling amount of work of taking care of a gaol which contains about perhaps ten or twelve prisoners, then the sooner they are done away with the better, and the money expended on them either saved to Government or laid out in a somewhat more useful way in the Province. The latter, I suggest, would be advisable. Besides these Arabs there are 150 Mohsul peons whose nominal duty is to take out the Mohsul chits and collect the amount of fines; but the greater portion of them are, I fancy, employed by the Nagur establishment as their menial servants, for I have often noticed them leading the horses to and from the Agency, some with belts on, some not. Surely Government does not pay men for this purpose; and I think the simple fact of their being able to be spared from their legitimate duties for these illegitimate ones, proves sufficiently that a good many might be dispensed with, though why they should not all be dispensed with I don't see; and in place of their being employed to collect these fines, the Mohsul chit should be given to the Vukeel of the Chief upon whom the fine is levied, and be made to pay the money in regularly to the treasury on a certain date, and the Carkoon directed to report at once any delay in his so doing. The pay of each peon is, I believe, five Rupees a month, and I suppose there are among them a few Havildars and Naiques, we may calculate that their expense is close on to eight hundred Rupees a month regularly, which would be brought up to about fifty or sixty more perhaps, as each peon, on bringing in collections, is entitled to a Rupee a month batta. There are also attached to the Agency over and above these Mohsul peons some twenty-five Mohsul Sowars, each of whom receives twenty-five Rupees a month, making an expenditure of Rs. 625, which is increased by about another 100 for a Jamedar's pay, making the total expense incurred for the 725. Over and above all these men, who, one would think, were enough for all purposes, there are about thirty Huzoor peons and five gaol peons, the former costing about 180 rupees and the latter together with a Foujdar Rs. 45. Now if this does not seem a most enormous cost, I know not what does. Here it is:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 100 Arabs averaging about say | 1,100 |
| 150 Mohsul peons | 850 |
| 25 ,, Sowars | 725 |
| 30 Huzoor peons | 180 |
| 5 Gaol peons and a Jamedar | 45 |
| Rs. | 1,900 |

A pretty little item most certainly and one which I fancy in these times of reduction and taxation, might with great advantage to every one be much reduced or at all events turned into a more legitimate channel. Why, two more Assistants could be kept up out of less than half of it, or the Survey establishment I proposed in one of my former letters might be paid out of it, and much more good come of the expenditure.

That there is or can be much work for peons in this Agency I cannot understand, for the officers live at no great distance from each other, and I should think if the following establishment were kept up, it would be ample, namely:—

To the Political Agent himself, I would give as follows:—
One Havildar and four peons.
To the First assistant, one naique and three peons.
To each of the other assistants, three peons.
Which would make the expense

| | |
|---|---|
| One Havildar | Rs. 12 to 15 |
| One Naique | 9 to 12 |
| Thirteen Peons. 6 each | 78. |
| Which would make | Rs. 105 at the outside. |

FASSENACLOID.

Rajkote, July 1862.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.*

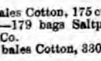
BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 4th July, at Hurdah, C. I., Mr. John K. Jacomb Hood, of a son.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.



THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "SALSETTE" will be closed TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

| Weight under ½ ounce | *Vid Marseilles.* Rs. 0 8 0 | *Vid Southampton.* ..... |
|---|---|---|
| ,, 1 ,, | ,, 0 8 0 | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| ,, 2 ,, | ,, 0 14 0 | ..... |
| ,, 1 ,, | ,, 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| 2 ,, | ,, 2 0 0 | ,, 1 0 0 |

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The

but the other parts are not so satisfactorily filled. There is to be a reproduction of the same opera at Covent Garden to-morrow night, and no doubt considering the resources of that opera house it will be on a scale of the greatest magnificence, but two such *devils* in the field at one time are rather too much—and an opera that takes more than four hours for its performance is what neither "gods, men, nor columns," can long stand—were the music the finest in the world which it is not by any means.

The Derby day this year passed off with extraordinary *eclat*. The crowd was the greatest ever known and astonished our foreign visitors (of whom immense numbers were on Epsom Downs.) The race too was admirable, exciting from the difficulty in the start, and a surprize by an unknown horse winning so cleverly —in other respects the "Derby" was according to the wonted fashion. The weather was splendid, and the *dust* as abundant as ever.

American affairs are now assuming a most painful and disastrous aspect, in whatever light they may be viewed: it is a contest of war to the knife on both sides, and the conduct of the war assumes phases quite diabolical in some parts. The infamous proclamation of a Federal General, Butler, at New Orleans, has been execrated all over Europe, but worse things are reported, and no one can say what is to be the upshot of such a state of things. Battles are fought and victory claimed for both sides, yet no progress is really made by the Federal party in their insane project of subjugation of the South; and how to hold the country even if they beat all the Confederate armies from the field is a problem they cannot face even, for they are constrained to admit that they have not met with a *union sentiment* in any part of the South that has been occupied.

There are loud cries for mediation at home. The French Emperor is eager for it, and has put forth *feelers* on the subject in the quasi-official organs of the press. These attempts are not responded to by our government, for both the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister declared in their places in Parliament the other evening, that we should not interfere, and that there was nothing in the position of affairs distressing as it was, that could lead us to hope for any favorable reception to any friendly offers on our part. The French Emperor is so bent on the matter that he is likely to do so alone: if he does we can only wish him success.

The Emperor has got into a pretty mess, with his crooked policy in the Mexican business, the interference is said to be most unpopular in France, little can be said in the newspapers, but the dislike to the whole policy of the Government in this matter is said to be intense, and likely to do more mischief to Louis Napoleon's position than any thing that has occurred since the *coup d'etat* now nearly eleven years ago. But the subject cannot be discussed at the close of a gossipping letter, already too long.

Mr. Buckle, the author of the *History of Civilization* died at Damascus on the 29th ultimo, in the 40th year of his age. His nervous system had been unstrung in his laborious studies on the production of his second volume, published exactly a year ago; and he took a voyage to the East to recruit. His health improved in Egypt, but in the Holy Land he over-excited himself, was attacked by typhus fever, while only recovering from other illnesses, and at last succumbed.

Few modern books have given rise to so much controversy as Mr. Buckle's two volumes. The thinking is neither profound nor suggestive, but the reading they display is immense though ill-digested and not brought under control.

Some thinker may yet take up the subject, and follow out the path indicated by Mr. Buckle with more of method and system without being swamped in a mass of detail, and we may yet after many attempts have something approaching to a philosophy of History which so many thinkers are aiming at, with as yet but indifferent success.

Poor Mr. Heath has had his doom sealed as a teacher in the church. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has confirmed Dr. Lushington's decision, and as he would not recant he has been deposed.

Judgment is to be given this day fortnight in the famous case of Bishop of Salisbury *vs.* Williams—the prosecution in the matter of "Essays and Reviews," and the event is looked forward to with great interest in clerical circles.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### LATEST.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

MADRAS, 10*th July*.

THE *Sarah Sonas* form Liverpool anchored.

### LOCAL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY was held at the house of the late Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petty, Esq., in the Fort, on Wednesday, the 9th July 1862, at 3 P. M. There were present Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna, Merwanjee Framjee, Venayeekrow Juggunathjee, Purshotumdass Mohandass, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, &c. &c.

Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and seconded by Nusserwanjee Manockjee, Esq. "That Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, take the chair."

Notice convening the Meeting having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were then unanimously carried.

*Resolution 1st.*—Proposed by Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.—"That the Balance of profits and loss account for the year ended 31st December 1861, Rs. 7,201-9-1, be carried forward to the year 1862."

*Resolution 2nd.*—Proposed by Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, Esq., and seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Esq.—"That with reference to the Fire Insurance on the Mill Property, this Meeting authorise the Directors to make such arrangements as they may deem the best, insuring such part of the Mill, on which insurance is requisite, and should they not succeed in completing it to the extent required, then the insurance on the remaining portion be effected by the Company, and its premium be invested into Government Securities."

Proposed by Venayekrow Juggunathjee, Esq., and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. —"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

WE notice that the health of the Town has considerably improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are lower; while deaths from fever are slightly higher. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 228 against 257 of the week preceding; showing a favorable change. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

| | |
|---|---|
| EUROPEANS: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 3 |
| INDO-EUROPEANS: | |
| Cholera | 1 |
| Other diseases | 0 |
| HINDOOS: | |
| Cholera | 13 |
| Small-pox | 6 |
| Fever | 76 |
| Other diseases | 61 |
| MUSSULMANS: | |
| Cholera | 4 |
| Fever | 28 |
| Other diseases | 16 |
| PARSEES: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Fever | 4 |
| Other diseases | 5 |
| JEWS: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 1 |
| NATIVE-CHRISTIANS: | |
| Cholera | 3 |
| Fever | 2 |
| Other diseases | 4 |
| NEGRO-AFRICANS: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 1 |
| UNKNOWN RACE: | |
| Various diseases | 0 |

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

| | deaths. | mean. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 7 | 7 |
| Cholera | 21 | 35 |
| Measles | 1 | 1 |
| Fever | 112 | 123 |
| Nervous system | 8 | 14 |
| Respiratory system | 20 | 21 |
| Vascular | 0 | 0 |
| Alimentary | 13 | 40 |
| Cachexy | 26 | 23 |

### WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 A.M. July 10th, 1862.*

BROACH.—S. W. light cloudy. Ther. 86.
BULSAR.—S. W. light rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. Rain.
GALLE.—Light winds, fine day. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Westerly light cloudy.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—Variable rain.

### GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

To the Hon'ble Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, Puisne Justice, Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

MY LORD,—Deputations from the Grand Jury have visited the County Jail and the House of Correction and report every thing satisfactory. The Grand Jury present to your Lordship the accompanying petition of John Rooney whose case was referred to by the last Grand Jury, and as the prisoner's health has still further suffered, they would respectfully recommend his petition to the merciful consideration of your Lordship. The case of Hugh Cameron has also been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. This prisoner, who has been sentenced by a Military Court to seven years penal servitude, complains that he has been kept two years in this country, and as his health has suffered considerably, prays that he may be at once sent to England.—I have, &c.

JOHN PARSONS,
Bombay, 10th July 1862. Foreman.

To the Hon'ble Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight,

The humble petition of John Rooney, a prisoner in the Bombay County Gaol.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioner was tried and sentenced in the September Sessions of 1861 to four years' penal servitude. That your petitioner has been suffering from disease of the lungs ever since his committal to gaol, and under medical treatment nearly the whole of that time, from which he has derived little or no benefit, and is now in a bad state of health, with but little hopes of ever recovering. Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Lordship would recommend that he be granted a Ticket of Leave to seek that change so necessary to the restoration of his shattered health. Your petitioner humbly begs to remark that a similar petition was handed up to the Chief Justice by the Grand Jury at the last Criminal Sessions to which he has received no reply. In conclusion your petitioner most humbly begs the merciful intercession of your Lordship and your petitioner, &c.

JOHN ROONEY.

Signed in the presence of
Charles Lake, Marshal.

HIS LORDSHIP said that he would refer the petition to the Chief Justice. As to other points noticed in the presentment, every attention would be paid to them. His Lordship in discharging the Grand Jury from their labours thanked them in the name of the community for the attention and labour bestowed by them in the performance of their duties.

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

*Thursday, 10th July* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

AN OLD THIEF.—Abdool Hoossein was charged with stealing a silver gilt watch and brass key the property of Hajee Ahmed.

The Prosecutor said that he was a Tailor. The watch produced was his property and was worth eight rupees. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon he had it safe in his pocket, but just after that time he missed it when he immediately gave information to the police. At seven o'clock at night a Policeman brought the watch to him.

Police sepoy No. 801 said at the time in question he saw the prisoner running and stopped him when he found the watch, now produced, in his pocket. The prisoner was put in the chowkey and in the evening the watch was taken to the prosecutor who claimed it as being his property, and which he had lost that day.

The prisoner said that he found the watch in the road.

HIS WORSHIP enquired if the prisoner was known to the Police, when he was informed that he was, and that he had been twice before in jail.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the house of correction with hard labour for two months.

### WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

*For the fortnight ending 30th June* 1862.

SATTARA.—Rain fell abundantly and the crops were in good condition.

The fall of rain during the fortnight under report was light, but as the soil was sufficiently moistened during the preceding fortnight, the sowing operations were progressing very favorably.

In villages adjacent to the Ghats, the fall of rain was sufficient, but in the plains it was deficient. Sowing was general in the former and partial in the latter.

In KHUTTAO, KHANAPOOR, PUNDERPOOR and BEEJAPOOR, rain has not yet sufficiently fallen and therefore with the exception of light soil villages, the sowing was generally impeded for want of moisture.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the seventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Bhickajee Dayabhoy, a servant; date of petition filed, 18th June 1862.

Andhearoo Rustomjee Nowrojee, a servant in the employ of one Merwanjee Nowrojee, date of petition filed, 19th June 1862.

Jamsetjee Hormusjee, a petty dubash; date of petition filed, 20th June 1862.

Ramjee Sudoba, a petty broker; date of petition filed, 21st June 1862.

Memon Ayub Moossa, and Essack Jumall, oilmen; dated of petition filed, 23rd June 1862.

Mowjee bin Peerajee and Ruckhmabaee, the first is a cart-driver; date of petition filed, 25th June 1862.

Tookaram Essoojee, a barber; Moobaruck Ahmed, a syrang; Mahomed Oosman, unemployed; date of petition filed, 26th June 1862.

Futtoo Husson and Gujabaee, widow of the late Husson Allarackhia, butchers; date of petition filed, 28th June 1862.

Memon Rahimtoola Peera, a dealer in timber wood; Mahomed Isaa, a dyer; Kheema Raeemull, Passur Raeemull, and Jayvunt Khema, dealers in grain; Ebram Wookerda, a dealer in Europe piece goods; date of petitions filed, 30th June 1862.

Jeevoobaee, widow of the late Sudoo Cassiba, Cassinath Ramchunder, Luxumon Balcrustna, Chima woman, Bhagobaee woman, Dewoo Dhondjee, Pandoo Dhondjee, Rama Essoo, Babajee Essoo, and Coolsam woman, the first, second, third and fourth are tailors, and the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth are labourers; Ragoba Govindjee, a tailor; date of petitions filed, 2nd July 1862.

Cooverjee Rustomjee, a hack buggy-keeper; date of petition filed, 3rd July 1862.

Jeehangeerjee Shapoorjee, a broker; date of petition filed, 4th July 1862.

Luxumon Sudaseejee, unemployed; Allykhan Haheerkhan, a pensioner tindal; Hussonbhoy vullud Bapoobhoy, a hawker in bangles; Shaik Ebram Woorunkur; date of petitions filed, 5th July 1862.

Bapoo Sungajee, Narrayen Chimajee, Rama Muccoondjee, and Bapoo Radhoojee, first and second are cart-drivers, third and fourth are gardeners; Sungajee bin Mahadjee, a gardner; Husson Mudar, a milk vender; Mahomed Husson vullud Shaik Ahmed, a syrang; Dorabjee Burjorjee, a coach builder; date of petitions filed, 7th July 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the official assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

*Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.*

Luxumon Sudaseejee, Shaik Esmall vullud Shaik Ebram Boorunker, Hussonbhoy vullud Bapoobhoy,—3rd Monday in July instant, at 11 o'clock.

Memon Ayub Moosa, and Essack Jumall, Mahomed Oosman, Mahomed Hoossein vullud Shaik Ahmed, Jamsetjee Hormusjee, Moobaruck Ahmed, Buickajee Dayabhoy, Husson Mudar, George de Rozario, John de Rozario, Babajee Succaram, Ramjee Sudoba, Mowjee bin Peerajee, and Ruckhmabaee, Allykhan Hafeerkhan, Bapoo Sungajee, Narrayen Chimajee, Rama Muccoondjee, Bapoo Radhoojee and Sungajee Mahadjee, Tookaram Essoojee, Memon Rahimtoolla Peera, Futtoo Husson and Gujabaee widow,—1st Monday in August next, at 11 o'clock.

*Dividend payable in the undermentioned Insolvent's Estate.*

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Dossull, 3rd Monday in July instant, of 100 per cent.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office, opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 8th day of July 1862.

### REQUISITES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

*(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, June 2.)*

BY direction of the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association, 1,000 copies of the annexed circular have been printed and sent to the India Office, Sir Charles Wood having kindly consented to forward them to the Viceroy of India and the Governors of the three Presidencies, with a request that they would cause them to be distributed by the Government officers in a translated form, amongst the natives of the agricultural districts of India:—

The Cotton Supply Association regard it as an established fact that India can procure Cotton in unlimited abundance and of a quality suited to the requirements of at least three-fourths of the manufacturers of Great Britain; and they believe, that by taking advantage of the present opportunity, the ryots and others engaged in growing or preparing the staple may secure to themselves a large portion of the trade, estimated about £40,000,000 sterling per annum, which has been of late years monopolised by the cotton planters of the United States.

One of the main causes which prevent Indian from competing successfully with American cotton and securing a commanding position in the English market, is its comparative shortness of fibre. This defect may be remedied by the following means:—

1.—Deeper ploughing than is the custom of the country. Unless its tap root penetrate readily to a considerable depth in the soil, the plant cannot flourish to perfection. It is found that an addition of a few inches to the depth of the plough furrow causes a two-fold or three-fold increase in the quantity of the cotton, as well as an improvement in its quality.
2.—The use of superior exotic seed. In Dharwar and other districts, the yield per acre from American seed, with the present imperfect agriculture, is double that obtained with native seed; and the produce raised from it realises a considerably higher price than any other kind of Indian cotton.
3.—Sowing of the seed at regular distances so as to allow pace for the necessary work of hoeing, weeding, &c.
4.—The application of manure, combined with a proper rotation of crops.
5.—Judicious irrigation—an important operation in many parts of India.
6.—The selection of seed from the finest bolls for each succeeding year's growth. It is thought that on particular soils unsuited to exotic cotton, or where good foreign seed cannot be procured, this system of selection would effect a marked improvement in the quality of the indigenous cottons.

Another main cause of complaint against Indian cotton is its mixed and dirty condition. It is absolutely essential that the Indian planter should adopt the American system of commencing to gather the ripe cotton as soon as a number of mature bolls can be seen, continuing to pick it from day to day as it ripens, and carefully assorting the crop into two or three qualities as its condition may require; also that he should use every precaution against the adulteration of the cotton with sand or rubbish. Attention to these particulars would amply repay the ryot for his trouble—it would render his produce of greater use to the manufacturer, and thereby ensure for it a largely increased price and a more constant demand.

To afford the ryots tangible evidence of the kind of cotton most in request in this country, and which it should be his object to equal, the Cotton Supply Association have sent out to India in large numbers samples of American grown Orleans cotton, which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., Bombay, Messrs. Mosley and Hurst, Calcutta; or Messrs. Line & Co. Madras, their honorary agents.

The Association issue this circular in the hope that British Government officers in the cotton districts of India will cause it to be translated into the vernacular, and distributed freely amongst ryots, native middlemen, and others who can exercise a direct influence on the quality of Indian cotton.

## LAW.

### SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

*List of Causes for Trial this day.*

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.)

85 Moossa Afuth *vs.* Hajee Elias Hajee Ahmed.
86 Manockjee Pallonjee *vs.* Nowrojee Cowasjee.
35 Nonbaie widow &c. *vs.* Assanmull Gundamull.
87 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* Richard Corney
88 Mahomed Hajee *vs.* Meman Mahomed Cassum.
66 Bhugoobhoy Premchund, *vs.* S. J. K. Whitchell.

### SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.
FOURTH DAY, *Thursday*, 10*th July* 1862.
(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS Lordship took his seat on the Bench, at ten o'clock when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. FREDERICK NEWMAN,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. W. Clarke; J. Dwyer; J. Whitaker; Joshua Stephens; C. Stephens; J. Vitters; C. Barry; J. V. Barretto; F. Cooper; T. Blay; and J. Bapty.

MISCONDUCT OF A RAILWAY OFFICER.—John Walker, No. 15 of the calendar, was placed at the bar on an indictment for drunkenness and breach of duty as a Railway officer under Act XVIII. of 1854, Section 27.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble stated, that this was a prosecution under the 27th Section of the Indian Railway Act which prescribes the infliction of certain punishment on Railway officials for being in a state of intoxication while on duty. Prisoner was an engine-driver in the employ of the Sind Railway Company, and the charge against him was being found in a state of intoxication on duty. The duty of an engine-driver, said the learned counsel is such, that if he is drunk he is not in a fit state to drive an engine, and he is likely to endanger the lives of the passengers entrusted to his care. On the 21st May last prisoner was in a state of intoxication while in charge of the train running from Kurrachee to Kotree, which the learned counsel would establish by the evidence he would adduce.

Charles Thomas Beard examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am Station-master at the Joongshai Station on the Sind Railway which runs from Kurrachee to Kotree. Prisoner was in the employ of the Sind Railway Company as engine-driver. On Sunday, the 11th May, prisoner left the Joongshai Station with the train for Kotree. He was driving the engine. He was in a state of intoxication. There were some native passengers in the train. He was in charge of the engine. He left the Station ten minutes before the time and without a signal from me. The Semaphore signal was up denoting danger. It was not consistent with his duty to leave the Station without signal from me, or ten minutes before the time. The line was clear and no accident was sustained by the train.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I have been supplied with a copy of the Company's Rules. I have not brought them here. If as a Station Master I saw an engine-driver drunk my duty is to report him. I did not take him off his duty, neither did I attempt to do so. I thought he was fit to do his duty. He left before the appointed time and against the signal which was up denoting danger. The engine was thirty or forty yards off the platform of the station. I had a conversation with the prisoner. I did not consider his intoxication to incapacitate him from performing his duty. I thought him capable of doing his duty. He was under the influence of liquor. Once an engine-driver had fallen dead on the engine. It is the duty of the Guard to give signal to the driver. We also give the signal. The Guard was not able to do his duty and I sent him as a passenger in the train to Kotree. I put the Assistant Guard in charge of the train. I did not tell prisoner that the Guard was drunk. Prisoner ran away with the train against the danger signal. The next morning I reported the matter to my superior officer, the Traffic Manager. There are no liquor-shops at the Joongshai station.

Frederick H. Pettefer, examined.—I am Assistant Guard in the employ of the Sind Railway Company. I saw prisoner in charge of the engine on the 11th May last. Stewart was the Guard, but I was put in his place. Prisoner on that day appeared the worse for liquor. He went away with the train against the danger signal which was up, and ten minutes before the proper time. There was no signal given for him to start.

Cross-examined.—Stewart was drunk. Prisoner was also drunk. We all reached Kotree safe. I did not speak to the prisoner. He walked unsteadily.

John Brand examined.—I am First Class Inspector in the employ of the Sind Railway Company. On the night of the 11th May last I saw the prisoner in charge of the train at Dorbajee Station. I joined him in the engine at that Station. Prisoner appeared to be the worse for liquor. I left him at the Joongshai Station. There was a danger signal at the head of him. It was his duty to stop. He stopped once and again started, although the signal was still up. It was not consistent with his duty to have started against the signal.

Cross-examined.—I have been on the Sind Railway for the last three years. There was a good deal of confusion in consequence of a drunken Guard being removed from the charge and replaced by his Assistant. I travelled in the engine with this drunken man (prisoner). He drove the engine well. I saw the Guard, he was also drunk.

Nana Khan examined.—I am Fireman in the service of the Sind Railway Company. On the 11th May last I was Fireman of the engine which prisoner was driving. Prisoner was driving the train from Kurrachee to Kotree. I joined him at the Kurrachee Station and travelled with him seven miles. On the way one of the gates across the rail was closed and the prisoner drove against it, forcing it open. Prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner performed all his duties properly while in charge of the train. I would have obeyed all his orders, being my superior; if he wished to cut off my head I would have submitted to it. He whistled twice before he forced open the gate.

To the Court.—The gate remains closed and there is a man in charge of it to open it when the train passes. The man was not there at the time.

This closed the prosecution.

Mr. Barton submitted that there was no case made out against the prisoner under the existing law of the Penal Code.

His Lordship overruled the objection on the ground that the indictment was framed under the special law—Act. XVIII. of 1854, Section 27, which has not been repealed by the Penal Code.

Mr. Barton then submitted that there was no evidence to go to the Jury, under the section.

His Lordship was of opinion that there was case to go to the Jury. There was evidence of intoxication.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Jury at some length in a very eloquent speech. He asked the jury to pay the most serious attention to the case of the prisoner who has borne a very high and irreproachable character as engine-driver at Home and in this country, for, if they found him guilty of intoxication on duty, the verdict would be a moral death to him in his career of life. He regretted that the prisoner should have been handed about for justice and sent down at such a distance to be tried on what appeared to be a most paltry charge which could easily have been summarily disposed of by the Mofussil Magistrate. He deplored very much the incompetency of Mofussil Judges and hoped the day was nigh when they would be ousted from their position, and their places filled by men better versed in law. The learned counsel contended that there was not a tittle of evidence to prove that the prisoner was drunk and incapable of performing his duties. He would prove by unimpeachable evidence that the prisoner when he left the Kurrachee station was perfectly sober, that he attended to the engine and performed all his duties as well as an engine-driver could do, that he arrived perfectly sober at Kotree, and that he had no means of getting drunk on the way. He would also shew that the engine when it arrived at the Joongshai station ran past the platform, and was fifty yards off it, so that Mr. Beard had no opportunity of speaking to the prisoner, and that Mr. Beard never spoke to him at all that night. With regard to the statement of one of the witnesses that the prisoner forced open one of the gates, the fact was that during his journey prisoner found two of the gates closed and there were no men to open them. Supposing that he broke open the gate, it did not prove that he was drunk. It was stated in evidence that the prisoner was the worse for liquor, and that at the same time he was capable of performing his duty. That seemed to the learned counsel to be rather incongruous, and he contended that as long as prisoner was capable of doing his duty he could not be called drunk. The question for the jury to determine was, not that the prisoner was drunk, but that he was so drunk as to be incapable of performing his duty. It was no offence in the prisoner to have had a glass of beer or wine during dinner which many a man daily had and which could not intoxicate him. Mr. Barton called the following witnesses.

George Rawlinson examined.—I am agent of the Sind Railway Company. This case was sent down against my wish. Prisoner has borne a very good character.

Cross-examined.—I wished to have it summarily disposed of by the Magistrate.

Albion Lester examined.—I am station master at Kotree and know the prisoner. I was on duty on the morning of the 12th May last, prisoner brought the train to my station. At that time I saw the prisoner, he was pefectly sober. It was four o'clock in the morning. He performed his duties well. His conduct has been gentlemanly, he has been always obedient and never rash. I never saw him in a drunken state.

Cross-examined.—There were no signs of intoxication upon him when I saw him in the morning. From the conversation I had with him I came to the conclusion that he had not been drinking the previous night.

Charles Durand examined.—I am Station Master at Kurrachee. I was on duty on 11th May last when prisoner left with his train from my station. I saw him then, he was perfectly sober and there was not the slightest sign of drunkenness upon him. He has been a zealous and faithful servant of the Company and has never been the worse for liquor.

Cross-examined.—I saw him in the evening. I had conversation with him. The train left Kurrachee at 7 P.M.

Mr. Scoble in reply, urged that it was immaterial whether the prisoner was sober at Kurrachee or at Kotree; the question was whether he was drunk at any time while in charge of the train from Kurrachee to Kotree, and it was proved that he was drunk at the intermediate station of Joongshai which is 90 miles from Kurrachee and 53 miles from Kotree. It was possible that he might have been sober in the beginning of the journey and at the end of it, which did not render it impossible for him to be drunk in the interim. The indictment did not state that prisoner was drunk and therefore incapable of performing his duty, but it simply charged him with being in a state of intoxication while on duty. Although the prisoner was capable of performing his duty, his being in an intoxicated state was likely to endanger the lives of the passengers in the train.

His Lordship in charging the Jury said, they had heard the able address of Mr. Barton who touched on every topic likely to serve his client. The principal question for the Jury to determine was, whether the prisoner was or was not in a state of intoxication at the Joongshai Station while on duty in charge of the train. If he was in such a state, that would be sufficient to subject him to punishment under the Section. His Lordship read the evidence to the jury in extenso.

The Jury retired into their room, and after a deliberation of about half an hour, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

Prisoner was accordingly discharged by proclamation.

THEFT.—Deen Mahomed Poona, No. 5 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft of the property of Monajee, a dancing-girl residing at Pydownee. It appeared that the prosecutrix left home at nine o'clock in the evening of the 12th March last to go to a Coffee-house in Market Road. She saw her property of Sarrees, ornaments, and Rs. 250 in cash, safe in a box in her bed-room, which she left in charge of the prisoner who was her cook. On her return home the following day she missed, two Sarrees, four ornaments and the Rupees from the box. Information was given to the Police and the stolen property was traced to the house of a neighbour where prisoner had deposited them for safe custody; of the 250 Rs., only Rs. 16 were recovered.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for four years with hard labour.

FORGERY.—Narayen Rowloo, No. 10 of the Calendar, pleaded guilty to an indictment for forging the name of M. Rosselet, his master. He was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. JAMES RITSON,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. S. Henson; Mr. Kealey; C. A. Boyts; J. T. Hewett; J. L. Hynes; J. J. Annunciation; W. Dracup; N. A. Burgess; Ardaseer Bomonjee; Bhuwanee Wishwanath; and Cumroodin Zooley.

FORGERY.—Dewa Hurjee, a Marwarree, was placed at the bar on an indictment for using as genuine a forged document. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

*Mr. Bayley* appeared for the prosecution.

*Dr. Reid* defended the prisoner.

Bhojraj Bhiccajee stated that he keeps an agency house in Mombadevy. He has known the prisoner for the last seven years. On a Saturday morning in January last prisoner brought him a thousand Rupee Currency Note for change. He took the note and desired the prisoner to call in the afternoon for the money. In the meantime he noted down the number of the note in his book, and sent his Mehta with the note to the house of Javerchund Atmaram to pay for a Hoondie due by him (witness). Witness was sent for by Javerchund Atmaram who said he doubted the genuineness of the note. He informed the prisoner of the circumstance the same night and the latter offered to go with him to Javerchund's house. Prisoner keeps a shop opposite the witness's house. Next morning the prisoner evaded accompanying witness to Javerchund's house. Witness heard prisoner tell another Marwarree that he had obtained the Note from another party. Witness then got him apprehended by the Police. He is not in the habit of entering the numbers of notes which pass through his hands, but he did on this occasion.

Lalla Kurrumsee, a broker, said he was present in the prosecutor's shop when the note was offered by the prisoner. It was a note for 1000 Rs. Prosecutor took down the number of the note at the suggestion of witness. Witness made the suggestion, because prisoner desired the prosecutor to keep the note. Prosecutor took the number on the yellow cover of a book. Prosecutor told the prisoner that he expected some money in the evening and that he would then pay the money. Prisoner then left the note with the prosecutor.

Bagoo Dyal, Mehta of the prosecutor, saw the prisoner give the prosecutor a Note for 1,000 Rs. Prosecutor took down the number of the note. Prisoner wanted ready cash for the note. Prosecutor handed the Note to witness which the latter put into a box. Shortly afterwards he took the note to Javerchund's house where he had to pay Rs. 400 on account of a Hoondie. He gave the note to Javerchund's Mehta, Hurkissundass; and they sent for the prosecutor. Witness remained writing at Javerchund's shop. It is not usual with his master to note down the numbers of Bank notes.

Heera Teecum, a broker, had conversation with the prisoner on a Sunday morning in January. Prisoner said that he went to the prosecutor's shop to get change for a 1000 Rs. note and that the note turned out to be false; that the note was given him by a Futtehpore man who had brought it to him for change: that the Futtehpore man had obtained Rs. 200 upon it, but had not called for Rs. 800.

At this stage the case was stopped, His Lordship being of opinion that there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner had a guilty knowledge when he passed the note; the facts disclosed were incompatible with guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner who had constant dealings with the prosecutor and was likely aware that any fraud on his part would be easily detected.

The Jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

THEFT.—Kevul Petamber, Hatee Motee, and Tribhowan Motee, No. 34 of the Calendar were indicted,—the first prisoner for theft, and the other two for dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, the other two not guilty.

Hatee Balakee, Gumashta of Purbhoodass Mooljee, said that on the 16th June last a robbery took place in his master's shop. The box was found broken open in the morning, and Bank notes, cash, and share certificates were missing therefrom. He recovered the whole of the stolen property with the exception of a gold chain and Rs. 16 in cash. The third prisoner produced the notes from his turban before the policeman. The second prisoner is the brother of the third prisoner and he pointed out the latter as the person who had the notes.

Pandoo Bhowanjee, Police Jemadar, saw the prisoners in the shop of the prosecutor on the 16th June last. In consequence of a statement made by the first prisoner, he searched the second and third prisoners. They pointed out one Amerchund who produced the bag containing the rupees and share certificates. The notes were produced by the third prisoner from his turban.

Purbhoodass, the prosecutor identified the property produced before the Court.

The Jury found both the prisoners guilty and recommended the third prisoner, who is a boy to mercy.

The first prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years, the second prisoner for two years, and the third prisoner for nine months.

THEFT.—Wittoo Syboo, No. 21 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft of the property of Lieutenant Adams of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. I.

It appeared that in the evening of the 28th May last while the prosecutor was absent from his tent on the Esplanade, prisoner entered the tent and was making away with two tumblers, a wine-glass, and a small looking-glass which he concealed under his arm. Prisoner was seen by the wife of the prosecutor's butler who gave an alarm, and the prisoner was pursued by the Ramoosee and seized with the articles in his possession. The articles were worth about Rs. 3.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

It appeared from the report of the Jailor that prisoner had been *ten times* in the House of Correction and *thirteen times* in the County Jail on previous convictions.

His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for a period of seven years.

The Court adjourned at 5-30 P.M.

The Grand Jury found true bills in the remainder of the cases and having finished their labours, were discharged with thanks in the name of the public.

## INDIAN.

### PUNJAUB.

So much has of late been written to excite the fear of the European residents of this country, that we feel gratified in referring to any passing events which may help to indicate what the real feelings of the people are towards us. Many of our readers will no doubt differ from us in the conclusions we have come to, still we state these conclusions honestly and fairly. We have just been informed that on Sunday last, at the Mission Church at Umritsur, one of the Senior Scholars of the Mission School, a young man, about 19 years of age, and belonging to the Khatri Caste, was baptized by the Principal of the School, the Revd. A. Strawbridge. Our informant says that there were present in the Church and verandah, not less than 400 people (exclusive of the Christian congregation) beside others who were unable to obtain admittance. The fact that the candidate for Baptism belongs to Umritsur, is well known and is of good caste, will account for the unusually large number of spectators. Our object is not so much to give a description of the ceremony, as to draw attention to the conduct of the people, which we are informed was even better than could have been expected. During the hour and a half occupied in reading the morning prayers by the Rev. J. M. Brown, the Baptismal Service and the delivery of the Sermon which followed, not the least interreption took place. As was to be expected from people whose religious ceremonies consist in making as much noise as possible, there was no occasional chattering among the people, but at the request of Mr. Strawbridge made at the time of the Baptism and the commencement of his Sermon, the greatest attention and almost perfect silence prevailed. But a still more striking and pleasing feature may be noticed in the fact, that upwards of one hundred of the bigger boys of the school were present, and so far from avoiding their former companion, they pressed around him, and some of them even left the place where the heathens generally sit, and sat with him in the seats set apart for the Christian congregation. Further we are told that after the service was over, several accompanied him to the Mission expressing their pleasure at his becoming a Christian, and evidently wishing that they could do the same.

Now, without at all expressing our confidence in the native character, it does appear to us that there is much in such accounts as that we have received and which we have partly given above, to allay the fears of those who think we are on the *eve* of another mutiny. We lay particular stress upon the conduct of the boys, and our inference is that if there was any mischief going on in the city, it could not well be hid from so large a number, and in the event of any thing being anticipated, so many would not so fearlessly and so *needlessly* have connected themselves in any way with the Christians. We have made these remarks upon the event, rather than publish all the details of the proceeding which must be of interest to all who take a part in Missionary work, but which we doubt not will find their way into some more appropriate publication.—*Lahore Chronicle, July 2.*

### CENTRAL ASIA.

THE latest news from the Ameer's camp is that on the 9th of June it had reached the left bank of the Helmund near Ghirishk, and on the same day crossed over to the other side. Intelligence had been received in Camp that Mahomed Shereef Khan and Mahomed Ameer Khan had invested the fort of Furrah. The ruler of Herat had written a propitiatory letter to the Ameer, who, however, was not to be mollified. A loyal address had also been received from the Chiefs of Furrah and its neighbourhood.—*Lahore Chronicle, July 2.*

### CEYLON.

CEYLON CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR 1861.

THE value of the Customs Returns as now issued, is increased by a number of comparative Tables with explanatory remarks which Mr. Vane has prefixed to them. Some of these we proceed to quote. Our first is

*Comparative value of Imports into Ceylon for three years.*

| | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Duties. | Duties. | Duties. |
| Arrowroots | 1110 17 1 | 1268 11 1 | 1159 6 11 |
| Casks | 17 17 11 | 112 3 0 | 51 2 10 |
| Cinnamon | 879 9 11 | 675 3 10 | 845 5 5 |
| Cocoanut | 157 5 8 | 150 0 1 | 109 10 9 |
| Cocoanut Oil | 2984 19 11 | 3890 4 5 | 2613 6 8 |
| Coffee | 29480 12 11 | 31007 1 6 | 32401 15 5 |
| Coir Rope | 452 0 7 | 432 8 6 | 489 3 5 |

swamp the money question in a flood of expressions about the flag, the glory, the peril of the brave, and so forth: Edmond Olivier freely homouring the sentiment, but firmly demanding what our soldiers wanted in that quarter, and wherefore was this wanton waste of men and treasure. He should vote for succour. *That* is not the word, cried General Clary, *that* implies defeat: it is to replace what sickness has invalided, that reinforcements are called for. The upshot was that a first instalment of seven millions, in addition to the year's army estimate, with eight millions for the navy, was made a rider to the budget report. On this proposal the debate is adjourned.

The steam-packet Florida left the Loire yesterday with a full staff of surgeons, 100 marine troops, and urgent despatches for General Lorencez.

The full bearing of this interference in Central America, on any chance of French mediation proving an acceptable offer at Washington, begins to be understood, and the general unpopularity of the expedition is not thereby lessened. The chances of an appeal to the constituences before the regular term has expired are now not deemed favourable, and Count Persigny's absence in England is conclusive that an immediate dissolution may be looked for. Rumour has pre-arranged a circular from the Home Minister, recommending for Government preference even democratic candidates in opposition to moderate Legitimists or Orleanists, hitherto patronised under a mistaken notion of their comparatively less ardent hostility. Italian politics have substanially affected the balance of support from these quarters respectively.

It is stated that Lavalette is instructed to resume the original demand of the protecting power at Rome for organic reform in the conduct of secular affairs: he is to renew an assurance that no armed pressure from without, whether exercised by the Italian monarchy or by the population of the Peninsula, will be suffered to to coerce the Court under French tutelage; but if the Romans themselves break out into overt acts of discontent, and are driven to any desperate course by persisting refusal, it becomes no part of the garrison's programme to uphold a system against which justice as well as diplomacy have ineffectually protested.

PARIS, *June* 17.

The report of the committee on the credits for the Mexican expedition was read to-day in the Corps Législatif.

The committee, "identifying itself with the patriotic sentiment which dictated the demand of the Government," proposed voting the bill for the necessary supplies.

The conclusions of the committee were unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

The discussion on the Budget was then continued.

PARIS, *June* 17 (*Evening*).

After speeches from several members the general discussion on the budget in the Corps Législatif was brought to a close to-day.

The first article of the budget was agreed to.

The public debt and the respective budgets of the Ministers of State, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were also voted.

## ITALY.

TURIN, *June* 17.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Carzio inquired of the Government what foundation existed for the report spread by some of the journals that France had proposed a solution of the Roman question in consideration of the cession of Sardinia.

Signor Ratazi expressed his astonishment at such an inquiry, and energetically denied that there was the slightest foundation for the rumour.

The Chamber passed the Government Bill for the Alexandria Railway.

## THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

BRUSSELS, *June* 17.

The King's health continues to improve.

His Majesty signed several decrees to-day.

It is asserted that he has been able to receive a few visitors.

## BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, *June* 16 (*Evening*).

The Servians expect reinforcements from the peasantry in the vicinity.

The Turkish troops are endeavouring to compel the pasha in command of the garrison to assume the offensive.

SEMLIN, *June* 17.

The bombardment of the town of Belgrade by the Turks commenced at nine o'clock this morning.

Several parts of the town are in flames.

M. Garaschanin has summoned the country people to the assistance of the citizens.

## DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 17.

The Scandinavian students left this city to-day, after the final banquet given in their honour at the university.

They passed in procession from the university to the harbour, the distance of an English mile, through densely crowded streets. All the houses were decorated, and ladies threw flowers from the windows as the procession went by. There was immense general rejoicing.

## PORTUGAL.

LISBON, *June* 17.

The Cortes to-day passed a bill assigning a dowry to the future Queen. The name was not mentioned, but it is supposed to be a Sardinian princess.

The weather is hot, and the vine disease is beginning to appear.

The tumults in the provinces are subdued.

## AMERICA.

*(From the Express, June 18.)*

### DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE FLEET, NEAR MEMPHIS.

OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS BY THE FEDERALS. MOBILE ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(Per Hibernian, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, MORNING.

The Confederates have evacuated Fort Wright.

It is reported that the Federal fleet has passed Fort Randolph, *en route* to Memphis.

The late engagement before Richmond was more severe than was first reported, the Federal loss being now estimated at 7,000 men. The Confederates claim the victory.

General J. Johnston is reported to be seriously wounded.

Gustavus Smith now commands the Confederates before Richmond.

General Halleck reports that General Pope is 30 miles south of Corinth, and is pushing the enemy hard. He had captured a large number of prisoners.

General Jackson has made a successful retreat.

Vicksburg papers of the 31st ult. report that Vicksburg had not been taken.

The Federal Navy Department has ordered the construction of 15 more gunboats.

The Senate has passed the TAX Bill.

Cotton has been taxed by the Senate at half a cent per pound.

Mr. Sumner has offered a resolution in the Senate that the appointment of military governors for Southern States was contrary to the Federal constitution and laws.

Reports from Key West to the 30th ult. state that a Federal frigate from Vera Cruz had brought information that the French had been repulsed by the Mexicans, and were retreating on Vera Cruz, with heavy loss.

The City of New York, Persia, and Bohemian have arrived out.

(Later by Telegraph to Farther Point.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, EVENING.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says:—"It is reported that the Federal gunboats had passed the Confederate batteries on the James River below Richmond, and that the Monitor had passed through the obstructions sunk in the river by the Confederates."

This report is not yet confirmed through any other source.

The Kangaroo and City of New York, sailing hence to-day, take out 1,000,000 dols. in specie.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, EVENING.

Money abundant. Gold 4½ per cent. pm. Exchange steady. Bankers' bills on London, 114¾. Stocks heavy. Cotton quiet. Provisions dull.

(Latest by Telegraph to Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, MORNING.

(Per Hibernian.)

A naval engagement has taken place on the Mississipi, near Memphis, resulting in the destruction of the Confederate fleet. All the Confederate vessels were destroyed but one.

Memphis surrendered immediately afterwards, and is now in possession of the Federals.

Southern papers state that the Federal forces, 2,000 strong, had landed on James Island, opposite Charleston, under cover of a gunboat, and that some fighting had occurred, in which the Federals were repulsed.

A late despatch from the Confederate General Girl says:—"The enemy is now in front of me under cover of his gunboats. An advance is imminent."

It is stated from Southern sources that Fort Morgan, commanding the entrance to Mobile, was attacked on the 4th inst.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, EVENING.

General Fremont has occupied Harrisonburg. Beyond Harrisonburg he came upon General Jackson, fell into an ambuscade, and suffered heavy loss.

Jackson was expected to make a stand at Fort Republic.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Money abundant. Exchange advancing. Bankers' bills 115¼. Stocks buoyant. Cotton quite. Gold 4½ per cent. premium.

QUEBEC, JUNE 7.

The Canadian parliament will rise on the 9th inst.

The Railway Amalgamation Bill has passed both houses, after undergoing considerable modification.

The new tariff increasing the duties on tea, sugar, and other articles, will probably come into operation on the 9th inst.

## EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.

At the Corps Legislatif yesterday, in the midst of a dull debate, in which M. Granier de Cassagnac and M. Roques Salvaza in vain endeavoured to make converts to their proposal to saddle Grance with an income tax, Count de Morny interrupted the proceedings by making the exciting announcement that he had just received from the Minister of State a bill asking for supplementary credits of 7,000,000fr. for the ministry of War and of 8,000,000fr. for the Ministry of Marine. It was at once understood that these 15,000,000fr. were the first instalment of the expenses occasioned by the disaster in Mexico, and there was accordingly—to translate literally the idiomatic expression of the *Moniteur*—"movement" in the house.

At the sitting of the chamber this afternoon M. O'Quin presented the report of the budget committee on the supplementary credit of fifteen millions. The report was in the following words:

Gentlemen,—All France has its eyes fixed on Mexico at this moment. France watches with ardent sympathy the march of the expeditionary corps, which alone, in a far off land, is left to finish the enterprise commenced in common by Spain and England. France knows that danger never shakes the courage of our soldiers, and that no trials can weary their constancy. (Applause.) But however great the just confidence which their valour inspires, it would be a want of prudence not to provide them at once with the means to obtain a prompt and complete victory. (Emphatic adhesion.) Our session is about the close. The government, which has renounced the practice of ordering extra expenses without a previous vote, must not be exposed to the risk of remaining disarmed in the presence of eventualities which prudence calls upon it to provide for. It has accordingly asked the chamber, before it separates, to augment the credits assigned to the expedition to Mexico. You have received this proposal with sentiments of patriotism which our President has translated into noble words. (Applause.) Those words will resound beyond the seas, and will tell our brave army that the heart of France is always and everywhere with her soldiers. (Prolonged cheering.) Let us leave to this manifestation all its eloquence, and let us be careful not to weaken it by needless comments. We propose to you in accord with the government to vote an extra credit for 1862 of seven millions for the Ministry at War, and eight millions for the Ministry of Marine. These two credits are to be specially appropriated—cannot be used for any other purpose. The resources of 1862 will permit this expense to be met without destroying the equilibrium of the rectified budget.

The money was then voted by acclamation without any speeches.

M. Jules Favre is unfortunately prevented from attending the debates on the budget by the death of his son-in-law.

The Bourse is dull. The fall has made no further progress, but there is no improvement. Rente, after a momentary rise to 68fr. 50c. for account, left off at yesterday's price, 68fr. 35c. For cash, there was a rise of 15c., the last price being 68fr. 45c. Mobilier fell 1fr. 25c. The Italian Loan, which maintained its price during the panic of yesterday, is firmer than other securities, and rose 1 per cent. In railway the only material change was a fall of 5fr. in Orleans, and a rise of 3fr. 15c. in Western. Caisse Mires remains stagnant at 92fr. 50c.

BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.—NOTIFICATION.—FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 17.—It is hereby notified, that the Right Hon. the Earl Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris a despatch, enclosing a copy of a note from M. Thouvenel, dated the 7th instant, transmitting a copy of a notification inserted in the *Moniteur* of that day, declaring the ports of Tampico and Alvarado, in the Gulf of Mexico, to be blockaded by the French forces.—*Gazette.*

## THE POPE'S TEMPORALITIES.

THE *Opinion Nationale* makes the following observations on the late episcopal demonstration at Rome:

The Pope's allocution and the address of the bishops are historical monuments of great importance. They inaugurate the last phase of the struggle between ultramontanism and the peoples: between theocracy and liberty: between free inquiry and the doctrine professedly framed for eternity—in this essentially changeful world—by the Council of Trent: between the pretended divine right of the old governments and the true divine right of nations. Impossible compromises have been attempted. The Pope and his council have repudiated (and, far from complaining, we rejoice at it) all compromise whatsoever. They have ignored Italy altogether: they have in the most violent and insulting language condemned the progress of human reason: the liberal tendencies and noblest aspirations of our epoch: they have anathematised almost all European society, because, instead of being Roman catholic, it is either simply catholic, or Lutheran, or Calvinist, or Mosaist, or Greek, or else emancipated from all dogmas whatsoever. The scission is now complete: it is official; it is irremediable. We shall see which side will gain the victory. * * * Rome would have been glad to have invented a new dogma wherewith to shelter the temporal power. She did not dare to go quite so far. But she has made a characteristic step in that direction. The bishops tell the Pope that "the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See is a necessary institution, and manifestly established by providence." The question therefore is distinctly propounded. To oppose the temporal power is to attack God himself. No other interpretation can be given to the declaration of this council. We use the word "council" advisedly, for the real intention of the court of Rome was to arm itself with the collective opinion of 300 bishops representing the whole catholic world, and to use that opinion just as it would the decision of a council properly so called. From this state of things it naturally, necessarily, and logically results, that every catholic, every priest, who, contrary to the decision of the Pope and the council, may declare himself opposed to the maintenance of the temporal power, is *ipso facto* out of the church, that is to say, excommunicated. Great part of Europe is consequently excommunicated: almost all Italy is excommunicated; three-fourths of the members of the Italian clergy are excommunicated. These priests, repudiated by the Pope, continue, nevertheless, to celebrate the sacrifice of the mass; but they do it unduly, in violation of pontifical law, and are in a state of schism and open rebellion. Let them take but another step and the schism is consummated in the face of the world. Now, if Italy, to save herself, becomes schismatic, the Pope will be just as isolated in Rome as if he were at Jerusalem or Constantinople. This is what the love of his temporalities is bringing him to.

## GERMANY.

THE meeting of the representatives of various popular societies, which took place on the 3rd instant at Frankfort, would appear to be the signal for a vast democratic agitation. A national committee of direction, composed of thirty-nine members, is engaged in the preparation of a programme of which hundreds of thousands of copies will be circulated. The governments of the Confederation are bestowing serious attention on this state of things. It is announced that they have opened among them negotiations with a view of arriving at an understanding as to the repression of the agitation.

## INDIAN PRESS.

### P. AND O. COMPANY'S LIABILITIES.

*(From the Englishman, June 30.)*

A CASE has just been decided in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta which, if Mr. Payne's judgment be upheld, sets at rest the question of the P. and O. Company's responsibility as carriers for hire, and the inefficiency of any clause in the passage ticket to relieve them in the event of loss or damage to baggage not caused by the act of the owner.

Mr. Pillans sued the P. and O. Company for the recovery of the value of certain property left by him in charge of their agent at Suez, under the following circumstances. In passing through Egypt Mr. Pillans was attacked by small pox, and was very properly prohibited from proceeding from Suez in the Company's steamer. He appears to have stayed at the Suez hotel, in which place his baggage was likewise deposited. He therefore naturally assumed charge of his baggage from the Company's agent in Egypt, and the Company was thereby relieved of all responsibility on its account. An endeavour was made to prove that the Suez hotel is kept by the P. and O. Company, and that as Mr. Pillans's baggage was deposited in that hotel the Company were still answerable for it, but the attempt to prove this failed. Had it not, it would have been a question whether the P. and O. Company in their capacity of hotel-keepers were still responsible as carriers for hire. Subsequently Mr. Pillans was, on production of a certificate signed by the Medical Officer, permitted to proceed by one of the Company's steamers, but his baggage was not allowed to be put on board. Prior to going on board the *Colombo*, Mr. Pillans, whose baggage was in the courtyard of the Suez hotel, shewed it to Mr. West, the Company's agent stating "he objected to leave it behind him as he thought it would not be safe if he left it there." Mr. West replied that it was perfectly safe, and that on his return from the steamer, to which he was then about to proceed in company with Mr. Pillans, "he would look to it and forward it by the next steamer to Calcutta." With this assurance Mr. Pillans left the hotel neglecting to take a receipt or any acknowledgment from Mr. West of the number of packages, or even to count them over in his presence. The result of this inattention to his own interests was the loss to Mr. Pillans of a leather bag, cloak, &c. If any one were responsible it would certainly be the agent, but not in his capacity of agent to the P. and O. Company, for the charge, if any, which he took of the baggage must have been ex-officio. The Company had discharged themselves of their responsibility when they delivered to Mr. Pillans his baggage in the Suez Hotel. The Company does not appear to have reassumed any charge of this baggage, nor does Mr. Pillans appear to have required it, inasmuch as he took no voucher from the Company's Agent, for the baggage left behind him at Suez. Under these circumstances we do not see how Mr. Payne, the Judge who heard the case, could have come to any other decision than to *nonsuit* the plaintiff; and we see that Mr. Pillans on public grounds has already moved for a new trial. In his judgment, however, Mr. Payne appears to have decided the moot question of the value of arbitrary conditions on the passage tickets. Mr. Payne says "In respect of the baggage, subject to the conditions on the passage ticket, they were carriers for hire," and adds, "it seems clear that in respect of the condition that they be not held liable" for damage to, or loss or detention of passengers' baggage, "that that condition would not help them in this case." If not in this case, it must be valueless in all; there are certain liabilities which carriers for hire do take upon them in that capacity of which they cannot relieve themselves.

An instance of this was given not long since wherein Messrs. Birrel and Company sued the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, to recover the value of certain silk goods which they had failed to deliver. The company, for their own convenience, insisted on discharging their ships into their own boats and depositing the freight in their own godowns, a clause had been inserted in the Bill of lading with the object of relieving the Company of all responsibility in respect thereof after it had once passed the ship's side. The Court ruled that no clause of the kind could relieve them of the liabilities they took upon themselves as carriers for hire, and that until they delivered the goods conveyed by them to the consignees of the same, they were liable for their safe custody. If therefore the baggage of a passenger by one of the P. and O. Company is damaged, destroyed, or lost through any act not that of the owner, the Company is clearly liable, and Mr. Payne's judgment to a certain extent confirms this. There are certain duties towards the public which parties take upon themselves, of which the law will not allow them to relieve themselves, and this is indisputably one of them. Could the P. and O. Company by any clause or conditions in their passage tickets, throw the responsibility his baggage which is the most in the ship's hold, on the passenger, all might be plundered at will by any of the Company's agents or employés without any chance of redress. And this the law in respect of carriers for hire obviously does not permit.

## COTTON PROSPECTS.

*(From the Athenæum and Statesman, July 3.)*

IT is most important that we in India should form a correct estimate of the state of affairs in America, and of the probable results alike of speedy peace or of prolonged war. When news of the late surrender of New Orleans reached Liverpool the Cotton market was seized with alarm, aggravated no doubt into the subsequent panic by the hopes of speculators for a fall and the fears of large holders. Indian cotton became at once a drug, and American fell suddenly a penny a pound. It might very naturally be argued from the occurrence of this panic that the opinion prevailed in Liverpool that large quantities of American cotton were only awaiting the break-up of the blockade to find their way to European markets, and that, on the opening of the Mississippi, the pent-up bales would flow to Europe in overwhelming numbers. So much speculation, however, goes on in cotton as Home, that it is difficult to determine what amount of credit to give to statements emanating for the great English markets, and to separate the pure gold of fact from the alloy of exaggeration, excitement and mis-statement. Mere speculators make their money by rapid fluctuation of the market: there are always some wishing to buy, and others wishing or requiring to sell, and the price of a speculative article like cotton is governed to a large extent by the operations of these two classes, whose view is obscured by the fears involved in large responsibility, or the hopes incident to the expectation of sudden wealth. We think the late panic in Liverpool was entirely due to causes of this kind. The fall of New Orleans must have appeared a very probable event to any one who had been following the course of the war; and no doubt the actual belief of every Liverpool merchant, not at the moment interested in cotton, was that there could not possibly be much cotton in the Southern States; that the Southern Planters were not the men to yield either their goods or their independence upon the first few misfortunes that happened to them; and that the taking of New Orleans would still farther embitter the feelings of the two nations—as we may now call them—and interfere largely with the natural course of trade and agriculture, whether it were followed by peace or by a continuance of the struggle. It is plain also that these views gradually got the upper-hand in Liverpool, for the panic quickly subsided, and the price of cotton returned to its former condition. We think then that the sudden fluctuations of the home markets should not be regarded with too much attention here. We have ample materials from which to form a sound judgment as to the probable price of cotton for a year or two to come, and we think that on due consideration, that judgment will be that for the next few years there will be an ample demand and a good price for all the cotton that India can supply to the European markets.

A most important despatch, bearing on this subject, from Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, to the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, was lately published by the Governor General for general information. The despatch is dated the 19th March, and the Consul states that it is difficult to speak with entire certainty on the prospects of the Cotton crops for the year, or "rather whether there will be any crop at all;" in his own neighbourhood he can say with confidence that the production will be next to nothing, unless some great political change takes place in the next two months. The Planters as yet unaffected by the invasion are sowing corn and cereals, of which immense quantities will be required; the production of the Sea Islands must be at best very small, and the Negroes are too thoroughly disorganized, and the whole system of labor too much changed to render immediate success possible. In the South Western States and the Mississippi valley, the operations of the war must preclude all but the most haphazard attention to agriculture, and even in quiet districts the Consul feels assured that but little cotton will be planted; and that corn and grain will monopolize the land. He consequently avows his belief that "Europe need look for but little cotton, the growth of this year. Even were it possible that the restrictions on its shipment could be at once removed by the cessation of the blockade, the demands upon the railroads for military services, the conversion of river steamers into vessels of war, the destruction of canals, bridges, and roads must operate adversely for a considerable period upon the transportation of the staple from the interior to the coast. It may be confidently predicted that no competition on the part of the South need, for the present, be feared by other cotton-producing countries."

Our readers may remember that a month or two ago, speculation was rife as to the real nature of the mission of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to America. There can be now little doubt that it was of a semi-official character, and the report is current in well-informed circles in Europe, that the information obtained by him of American affairs has completely changed the opinion of his imperial master, who now considers the reconciliation of the two States and the end of the war, as very improbable events. It will be remembered with what churlish indignation the intervention of England's good offices in the settlement of the quarrel, was scouted at the commencement of the war. France, however, is not a kinsman: and her Envoy has been received both at Richmond and Washington with consideration and courtesy. M. Mercier has thus an opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the Northern and Southern leaders, and the opinion he has formed in consequence is, it is generally believed, highly unfavorable as to the speedy restoration of peace and the reunion of the two Confederacies. With reference to this subject the *Economist* writes as follows:—

"First. It is certain that M. Mercier brought home from Richmond a very strong impression of the fanatic energy and the unquelled determination which he found there. It is said he did not even make some proposals which he intended to have put forward upon his own responsibility and without the direct instructions of his Government, because he found the spirit of uncompromising resistance so much more intense and eager than he had anticipated. But whatever may be the latent truth in these diplomatic mysteries, it is no secret that M. Mercier was much impressed with the ardent and obstinate spirit of the South, and that his mission was entirely fruitless, because the Southern leaders would hear of no compromise which required their return to the Union. With the spirits of men in so excited a state, the conflict must still be long and eager.

"Secondly. Though the South have undergone great military disasters, and will probably undergo others hereafter, their great strength—their geography—still remains. Actual conquest is impossible. It is, we believe, admitted to be so. The utmost which it is proposed to attempt is to secure all the great seaports and principal centres of trade to protect commerce and industry there, to invite all classes in the neighbourhood to turn to their allegiance, to elicit what Unionist sympathy may still remain latent at the South, and especially to connect themselves with the many persons whose subsistence is endangered and whose property is destroyed."

"But whatever may be the effect of these delicate influences, they require time for their action. Even supposing that they may ultimately be effectual, they have a stupendous and Herculean labour to accomplish. A civil war is like a family quarrel, it fosters an enmity long and bitter. The South disliked the North before the war; now that blood has been shed, that dislike has intensified into a hatred intense and ravenous. The instinct of trade is strong, but is not omnipotent, or there would be no civil war in America at the present moment. Men will sacrifice their wealth to their passions; and even if the North should ultimately be able to half coerce and half over-persuade the South, the time must be long ere it can accomplish a work so difficult."

In another column will be found the circular of an eminent English firm of Cottonbrokers, which treats fairly and calmly, as it appears to us, of the probabilities of the future as regards the cotton supply. It is now almost certain that no large portion of last year's crops is available for European consumption. The national feeling among the Southerners is so strong as to overcome their individual interests. They know that the destitution in England and the discontent in France consequent on the want of an important staple, are conditions that must tell in their favor, for there can be little doubt that the termination of the war with the independance of the Southern States would more speedily than any other event, fill the empty warehouses of Liverpool and Havre with the usual cotton bales. The cause for which they are fighting and their rancorous feeling towards the North, both tend towards preventing the export of their cotton, even if they had any, to Europe. The object of the North on the contrary, is directly the opposite. The manifest interest of the Federals is to procure cotton wherewith to appease the dissatisfaction felt by Europe with the war. The Confederates then, even presuming they have cotton to send us, are not at all likely to abet the Northern States by doing exactly what these desires should be done. We think, however, that it is highly improbable that there is much cotton in the Southern States available for European use; by *much* we mean sufficiently to effect materially the price of the article for the next year or so: and if this be the case, it is very evident that there will be still less available, for, at least, the next year or two to come. It is plain that comparatively little can have been planted this year, and this being the case, the price of cotton is much more likely to rise towards the close of the year, than to suffer any material reduction. It is most desirable that our merchants and dealers should form a sound opinion, according to the evidence, on this subject, and then hold themselves independent of sudden fluctuations, the results, generally panic and speculation, in the home markets. The cultivation of Cotton in India will then be steadily and judiciously extended; confidence will be established; and the trade will be prosecuted without undue activity on the one hand, or timid hesitation on the other.

## ENGLISH PRESS.

### LORD CANNING'S DEATH.

*(From the Express, June 18.)*

LORD CANNING'S early death will be a painful shock to the country at large, and wherever is name is known the mournful event can excite but one feeling of deep and universal regret. He had just returned to us, in the prime of life and the full maturity of his powers, after having learnt in the school of a most terrible experience lessons of the largest practical wisdom, and displayed in the most appalling emergency the rarest qualities of enlightened rule. It was impossible not to hope and believe that the statesman who had served his country so efficiently abroad might be still spared to take a leading part in public affairs at home. It was known, indeed, that Lord Canning's health has suffered from the severe strain of continuous labour and anxiety, and that he returned an invalid. But few imagined that his health was so utterly destroyed, his system so completely overworn, as to be already beyond the reach of medicine or repose. On the contrary, every one confidently anticipated that in England he would recruit his wasted strength, and live to enjoy the rest he so much needed, and the honours he had so nobly earned. It is difficult to realise the fatal truth, that these hopes are finally dissipated, that the illustrious ruler of India who guided single-handed the helm of State amidst the terrible storm of the Mutiny is no more. Just seven weeks ago Lord Canning reached his native shores after an absence of seven years, during which he had discharged with unfailing constancy duties as arduous, responsible, and patriotic as any servant of the Crown ever yet rendered to his Sovereign and his country. It is not too much to say that he saved our Indian Empire, and decided by his wisdom and firmness the fate of a country nearly as large and quite as populous as the Continent of Europe. But, as the event proves, in saving the Empire he sacrificed himself. After all, the result is not surprising, if we consider what the noble Earl had to pass through. The Governor-General of India has a far heavier and more harassing weight of responsibility than any other servant of the Crown. In many important respects he not only rules, but rules absolutely, over three hundred millions of the human race. That responsibility was increased a hundredfold during the terrible period of the Mutiny. A single false step at such a time might have produced the most appalling calamities—might have spread ruin and desolation through a province, or hopeless alienation throughout the empire. In that awful emergency Lord Canning at times stood alone, having to act throughout solely on his own judgment and responsibility. It is difficult even to imagine the severe and incessant strain of such a position on a man's whole nature—on his strength of nerve, mental faculties, and power of physical endurance. It would necessarily tax to the very utmost the forces of thought, feeling, and resolve. The difficulties of Lord Canning's position were aggravated by the persistent hostility of those about him, and his own natural sensitiveness of disposition. He had to crush imperiously within him all concern for the applause of others, as well as all feeling for himself, and discharge the supremely arduous duties of his position single-handed against all failures, all accidents, and all opposition. He did this. But few save the very strongest natures can survive the reaction of such a strain. So long as the pressure lasted, however, Lord Canning remained at his post, working on with exemplary energy and success. After the Mutiny was quelled he inaugurated the new period, devoting himself to the work of carrying out the objects necessary to place the Government of the country on a safer and juster, more permanent and solid basis. While thus engaged, the partner of his life, known as Lord Granville truly said in the Upper House last night, he loved better than his life, fell at his side. With failing health and strength, but unfaltering resolve, he still laboured on till his work was done. The only rest for such labours and such losses is in the grave, and the Governor-General having finished his work, came home to die.

The scene of his labours was so far away, and the details of his administration so little known, that comparatively few of his countrymen are aware of the real nature and value of the services the statesman who died yesterday morning rendered to his country. It is said vaguely that he saved our Indian Empire, and this is perfectly true. But it must be remembered what this involved. Lord Canning had to save the Government of the country not only from its open enemies, but from its professed and real but mistaken friends. He had to encounter and resist the assaults not only of desperate rebels in the field, but of terrified renegades in the council-chamber; to suppress the efforts of loyal Englishmen as well as mutious Sepoys. His greatest difficulties in fact, came from this source. Throughout that terrible crisis the most bitter and harassing foes of the Governor-General were those of his own national household. No doubt the horrors of the Mutiny tended to rouse the passions, to excite the imagination, and distract the judgment of the Europeans in the country. But the inhabitants of the capital, the European population of Calcutta, from the highest to the lowest, were absolutely carried away by a blind desire for revenge, a kind of fanatical impulse against the natives indiscriminately. They clamoured wildly in favour of a vindictive policy, and loudly demanded that the Government should be the agent and instrument of their excited passions. At such a moment it was extremely difficult to resist a demand of this kind. The Mutiny was still raging, fearful atrocities were daily committed, and the Europeans were almost unanimous in their demand for severe measures against the natives. Everything depended on the coolness, wisdom, and determination of the Viceroy. Had he yielded to the demand of the Europeans, the rebellion against the Government would have been converted into a war of races, and the fate of British rule in India would have been hopelessly sealed. In the midst of this fanatic clamour, however, Lord Canning preserved a coolness of judgment and displayed a strength of noble purpose that will for ever give him a foremost place not only amongst Indian Viceroys, but amongst just and enlightened rulers of their kind. He saw that his position made him the protector not only of the Europeans but of the natives, and he determined to hold the balance true between them, and deal equal justice to both. From this most righteous resolve he never swerved a single hair's breadth. It required no small amount of clear judgment, moral strength, and political virtue, to form and carry out such a resolve. But happily Lord Canning was equal to the higher requirements of the crisis, and he lived to reap the reward of his just and inflexible policy. His wisdom and firmness saved not only the territory but, what was of far more importance, the character of the British Government in India. He restored confidence to the natives, convinced them of our honesty of purpose, and prepared the way for the beneficent economical, financial, and political changes that have followed. The ruler who accomplished objects so noble in themselves, and so great in their results, has attained the best title to lasting fame, and dies full of honours. "He had," in the apt words of Lord Lyveden, "the infinite glory of finishing his career in the manner in which he had hoped to commence it—by putting the finance of India in order and improving its social condition to a greater extent than it had ever before reached. Although, therefore, we most deeply deplore his removal from us at a time when his services might have been so eminently useful to his country, we must admit that for his own glory he died not too soon: for he achieved the greatest honour that can be won by a subject of her Majesty—he preserved to the English Crown one of its most important provinces; and he has placed it in a position of prosperity such as it never reached before."

Looking at these results, it may be doubted, indeed, whether Lord Canning's substantial fame will not hereafter equal that of his more illustrious father. His rule in a post of the first rank was, indeed, less varied and brilliant, but the services he rendered to his country were perhaps equally illustrious and important.

### GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

*(From the Manchester Guardian, June 18.)*

IT is honourable to human nature on both sides of the Atlantic that the most devoted sympathisers of the Northern States are sincerely ashamed of General Butler. The most thorough-going member of this class, either here or in America, we take to be the *Daily News*, because it has not the motive either of fear for the personal safety of its editor, or of commercial interest, to induce it to take the course which it chooses—but, as far as the latter consideration is concerned, very much the reverse. Our disinterested, but deluded, contemporary thinks so uncharitably of people who do not share its misguided attachments as to insinuate that all, or some, of them will be sorry to here that the notorious proclamation threatening the ladies of New Orleans with the punishment awarded by law to women of the town plying their vocation has brought down official disavowal and degradation on its author. It might be easy to rejoin that the *Daily News* is evidently glad of an opportunity of saying that this is the case, not so much for the sake of the ladies or of civilization, as the party which it has determined to uphold at all sacrifices of principle or sense. But, in fact, the retort would be hardly fair, because every one ought to rejoice that so brutal an act of power has encountered merited rebuke, and it would be invidious to seek for any party explanation of a satisfaction so easily referable to a natural source. We only wish that, besides the reports being delightful, there were better ground than exists for believing it to be true.

There is, fortunately for the American character, no doubt, that before the echo of opinion from Europe could be heard, a strong voice in the United States declared that General Butler had disgraced his service. One journal of New York had the honourable distinction of saying plainly that he ought to be recalled and many declined to believe, without positive official evidence, that any officer of the Union could have forgotten himself so far. What we do not yet know is, that the Federal government, if, as we cannot doubt, it agrees with the sentiment of the best part of the country, has ventured, or will venture, to act on it, even under the stimulus of the amazement and disgust which have been expressed in every capital of Europe. The *Daily News* may, of course, be right, in saying that there is "the highest authority for the fact," but it does not give us the means of judging for ourselves, by stating what the authority is, and the announcement to which it does distinctly refer—and which may, after all, be all that it has to go upon—is a palpable, and, we fear, not unintentional, delusion. None but those who allowed their feverish anxieties to run away with their powers of observation, could fail to perceive that the brief article quoted from the *Washington National Intelligencer* wore a very suspicious aspect. It carefully avoided saying, though it might have led the reader to infer, that the order of General Butler had been condemned and rescinded by his superiors at Washington. It did not even say, as the *Daily News* is simple enough to interpolate, that "as soon as the authenticity of the proclamation has been ascertained," Brigadier General Shepley had been appointed military commandant of the city. It merely said that he had been so appointed, and left the eager and confiding reader to draw what inference he pleased.

We will not venture to anticipate further intelligence, which may reach us even before these lines are printed. None will rejoice more than ourselves if it appear, hereafter, that President Lincoln has marked, in the only effectual way, his sense of the vindictive blackguardism of the upstart conqueror of New Orleans. It is even probable, we would hope, that this has already been done, without waiting for further pressure from European public opinion. But it must be observed, now that General Shepley's appointment as military commandant of New Orleans has considerably less to do with the estimate entertained of General Butler's conduct at Washington than Tenterden steeple has to do with Goodwin Sands. We pointed out, yesterday, that the creation of this office was no limitation of the powers of General Butler. It is a distinct and subordinate post, inseparable from the administration of a captured city. Our readers will easily remember that, when the Allies at length entered Sebastopol, a similar place was found for Colonel Windham, though no one supposed—possibly because no one was interested in representing—that "the hero of the Redan" had superseded the British Commander in Chief. So much for that; but what must be said if, instead of General Shepley's superseding General Butler by superior orders from Washington, as we are fondly encouraged to believe, he was appointed to his office by General Butler himself? Such there is no doubt is the true state of relations between the two men. We do not know exactly the date at which the Military Commandant assumed his post, but we have a proclamation from him of the 20th of May, in which he describes the manner in which he intends to discharge his functions "by order of Major General B. F. Butler, commanding the department of the Gulf." He was in office on that day, at any rate and possibly had been so for some time before; and, as the official outrage which has so justly covered General Butler with obloquy was only perpetrated on the 15th of May, our readers can judge for themselves of the possibility of his appointment being the act of the Federal government, induced by the gross offence which their foul minded representative had committed.

Lord Palmerston has spoken so well for Englishmen on this subject that it is unnecessary to say more respecting the universal feeling of this country. Less would, no doubt, have been said on a matter so little open to dispute, were it not for the unenviable perversion of feeling which allows some of us actually to follow the *New York Herald* in attempts to defend the Butler proclamation, on the plea of the provocation which its author received, or otherwise to extenuate its conspicuous brutality. We do not think it at all necessary to exaggerate the practical consequences which the ruffianly Northern Commander intended to follow from the decree he published. It is probable he meant nothing more than to threaten the Secessionist ladies of New Orleans with the most infamous and degrading forms of prison discipline as the penalty for the expression of their political sympathies. The essence of his offence is, that he deliberately cast about for words suited to inflict the most intolerable insult on women, with whose husbands and brothers he was at war. That, too, occurs in a civil war, and one in which we are desired to believe that the aggressive party is supported by a large section of opinion in the district in which it is striving to re-establish its authority! Therein consists the true gravity of the incident. Make what allowance we may for the personal brutality of the author of the order, it shows how destitute he must be of every hope of conciliating popular regard in the Southern city. That it opens this insight into the depth of hatred and hostility which the army encounters at New Orleans is bad enough; the extent to which it tends to increase these feelings is worse. General Beauregard put a very fitting estimate on the impolicy of this proclamation when he caused it to be read at the head of his own regiments. The government which does not signally repudiate and reverse it will share the disgrace it involves, and fully merit all the disadvantages it is calculated to entail; and this is more than, despite the partial credulity of the *Daily News*, the government of Washington is yet known to have done.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